

## LABOR STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS

**SALIENT POINTS OF NEW ZEALAND'S ARBITRATION LAW TOLD BRIEFLY.**

Impartial local boards of conciliation without power to enforce decisions.

One Court of Arbitration, from whose decision there is no appeal.

Industrial disputes heard first by the local Board with right for either party to appeal to the court.

Penalties not to exceed \$500 enforceable against employer or trade unions.

Trade unions of employers and employed, easily formed, register to obtain certain benefits of the act.

Strikes and lockouts prohibited pending arbitration.

### How a Compulsory Arbitration Law, as Is Proposed by the Journal, Now Works in New Zealand.

Facts Given to Show How Little Excuse There Is for the Fear of "Paternalism" by Objectors.

Australian State Has Had No Serious Strikes, and in Fact Few Disputes, Since the Act Was Adopted.

THE Journal proposes a compulsory arbitration law for just one class of employers and employees—that is, corporations which enjoy public franchises and once a service to the public therefor.

Objection is made that this would be "paternalism."

See, by what follows, what paternalism really is in the democracy of New Zealand, a crown colony of Great Britain. Arbitration is compulsory for all in that State.

There are no strikes in New Zealand.

### NEW ZEALAND'S LAW AND HOW IT WORKS.

THE New Zealand conciliation and arbitration act is an elaborate and voluminous charter, covering every detail of the semi-judicial mechanism which it creates. It begins by providing for the registration of any society consisting of five members or more, "lawfully associated for the purpose of protecting or furthering the interests of employers or workmen."

Special cases, taken under the rules and organization of such societies shall conform to every contingency possible to arise under their relations to the act.

Registration gives these industrial unions of workmen or employers the rights and liabilities of all incorporated bodies, and certain other special rights and duties.

A second chapter relates to industrial agreements, to which the parties may be trades unions, industrial unions, industrial associations and individual employers.

Agreements can be entered into for a specified term not above three years, and they must be filed with the Supreme Court, which holds such agreements binding upon both parties, and is authorized to fix a penalty for breach of the agreement, not in the agreement, and to enforce all penalties.

**Local Tribunal First.**

The first tribunal of resort in a labor dispute is a local Board of Conciliation. The Governor has divided the colony into several "industrial districts." In each of these he appoints a clerk of awards, who acts as a clerk for the two judicial bodies created by the act.

**Each district a local board, consisting of four or six members, is elected: one-half by the registered workmen's unions and one-half by the registered employers' associations.**

In case of failure of these organizations to elect the Governor appoints such members. The clerk of awards, who acts as an additional member, who acts as chairman.

To the Clerk of Awards either of the parties to a labor dispute has the right to complain. The official first refers the matter to the local board, which is convened at once, and summons witnesses.

**The Procedure Informal.**

The procedure of the local board is purposely made informal and free from legal technicalities. Its inquiries are to be made "in such manner as it shall think fit," but it must work "carefully and expeditiously." It must "do all such things as shall appear right and proper to be made for securing a fair and amicable settlement."

If no settlement is reached, the Board "shall decide the question according to the merits and substantial justice of the case and make their report" to be filed by the Clerk of Awards in his office.

When the local board has rendered conciliation futile, it must report to the clerk, who must send copies of the report to both parties to the dispute, either of whom may require the other to refer the case to the Court of Arbitration.

**Final Court Has Three Members.**

This court is composed of three members, to be appointed by the Governor.

One must be named on the recommendation of the registered associations of workmen or a majority of such bodies; the other is nominated similarly by the employers' bodies. The third member, who is its president, is a justice of the Supreme Court, selected by the Governor.

This court hears and determines cases with a latitude equal to that of the local board, and is cautioned to use plain language in its decisions. Its procedure is simplicity itself.

But from its decision there is no appeal whatever.

**Behind its awards is the whole power of the court of highest jurisdiction, and they are the law of the land.**

**Losers Must Pay Costs.**

It taxes the costs against the losing disputant and enforces its decisions against labor unions as well as employers so that they must pay. Every member of a labor union is liable up to \$10, or \$50, for costs and awards, but no penalty above \$500 is exacted of either employer or union.

So, if a union of five members loses its case, costs of \$50, and no more, can be collected from the five men.

This following provision against strikes and lockouts is enforced strictly against masters and men, whether the action is before the local Board or the Court of Arbitration.

Whenever an industrial dispute is referred to a Board or the Court, as hereinafter provided, no industrial union or association, trade union or society, whether of employers or workmen, and no employer who may be a party to the proceedings before the Board or Court, shall on account of such industrial dis-

### TRADES UNION MEN MUST FIRST AGREE.

The very nature of compulsory arbitration demands as a condition precedent to it, not only that a community shall greatly desire to make trial of it, but that either labor or capital shall be ready and willing to invoke it.

Most employers in most countries may be expected to object resolutely to such an experiment. Compulsory arbitration, therefore, is likely to have to wait until trades unionists are reconciled to it.

Nevertheless, I am very thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of the system and its fitness to any country where the State is exercising large powers of control over industry.—W. Pember Reeves, *Author of the New Zealand Compulsory Arbitration Act.*

pute as to any act or thing in the nature of a strike or lockout, or suspend or discontinue employment or work in any industry affected by such act, but each party shall continue to employ or be employed, as the case may be, until the Board or Court shall have made a final decision in accordance with this act.

**Few Cases; No Serious Strikes.**

The official reports give no statistics of the cases heard and arbitrated by the local courts. Records up to 1897 show only six cases.

Mr. Reeves, the Colonial Agent for New Zealand, author of the act, and in 1898 that sixteen cases only had come before the higher court.

There has been no serious strike since the passage of the act.

The Government railways and the Amalgamated Societies of Railway Servants are subject directly to the Court of Arbitration without recourse to the local boards.

### TYPICAL AWARDS IN NEW ZEALAND COURT.

A TYPICAL award of the New Zealand Arbitration Court, showing the extent of its powers and the relations between capital and labor, which it touches, is that delivered in the action between the Christ Church Builders' Association, employers, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners (workmen).

1. The minimum wage for tradesmen deemed competent to do the work required shall be 10 shillings per diem. Men and women working over 12 hours shall be paid such lesser sum as a committee of employers and workmen shall agree upon, or if they cannot agree, shall be settled by the chairman of the local Board of Conciliation.

2. Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work, as follows: Week days, August to April inclusive, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; May to July inclusive, 8 a. m. to 4.30 p. m.; with one-half hour for dinner, but on Saturday, 8 a. m. to 12 noon.

3. All overtime, including all time worked on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Monday the Queen's Birthday, the Prince of Wales's Birthday, Anniversary Day, Labor Day, Christmas Day and Good Friday, shall be paid at the rate of four times the ordinary rate and a half for any time over that.

4. Men sent to a country job shall be paid traveling expenses, time going and returning, and 10 per cent extra where lodgings are required.

5. The suburban rate shall be paid for their work shall be one mile from the town belt nearest the place at which the work is carried on.

6. Employers shall employ members of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, or members of any other properly constituted union of carpenters and joiners, in preference to non-members, provided that the members of unions are not employed in the same way as non-members, and that the members of unions are not employed in the same way as non-members.

7. The Board of Conciliation shall be empowered to make a suitable place properly secured for the storage of the men's tools and also all necessary sanitary conditions.

**How Goldfields Miners Won.**

The Consolidated Goldfields Mining Company had reduced wages from 10 shillings to 8 shillings 4 pence a day. The miners refused to work for three weeks, then formed a union and referred the case to the Board of Conciliation, returning to work at 9 shillings a day while the case was under consideration.

The Board gave judgment for 9 shillings a day. Appeal was taken to the court. The court decided in favor of the miners, but that because the company was spending a large sum in non-paying operations, it should be paid 8 shillings 4 pence a day to June 30, 1897, when permission to reopen the case was given.

**Seamen's Union Protected.**

The case of the Federated Seamen's Union against certain ship owners is cited in a pamphlet published in London as an illustration of the "mischievous character of the case."

The official report of the case, however, puts the result on an equally high judicial plane with many a case at law or equity. It is a case which has been ordered.

The employers in employing labor shall not discriminate against members of the union. The union has the conduct of the case, and it is to be conducted in a fair and equitable manner.

The union had demanded the right for a walking delegate to go on board any ship to converse with union men. The justice of the case was so obvious that the court gave a person liberty to enter upon a ship or other property against the will of the owner.

**Striking Tailors Oppose Socialists.**

The strike of the tailors is hourly spreading, and the men in less than a hundred shops in Manhattan are now at work.

In addition to the demands for increased pay and lesser hours of labor the strikers say that they have a fight against the professional leaders, who, they claim, run the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The tailors declare that they are determined to have nothing to do with men who have in previous strikes duped them. The alliance of the five unions takes in all the garment workers in the greater city, save those enrolled in the United Brotherhood and the German Workers.

Representatives of the five allied unions held a conference yesterday with delegates representing the Brotherhood and the United Garment Workers. As the latter refused to get rid of the Socialists nothing came of the meeting.

A careful estimate by Harris Miller and the Executive Committee of the allied unions put the total number of tailors on strike at nearly 10,000. The fact that they are able to throw out of employment thousands of others.

**Pay for River Damages.**

Port Chester, N. Y., July 25.—The city of New York has begun to pay the property owners along the Bronx River the compromise damages agreed upon. The matter has been held for fourteen years, since New York began to buy the Bronx River from the city of New York. The payments are to owners of land abutting on the river. The aggregate of the payments will be about \$50,000.

**D. L. & W. R. R. Re-Route Vans.** Through re-routed coaches and sleepers to Beantown, Minn. Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Ft. Wayne and Chicago. Low rates, fast time, elegant equipment.

## ROCK SPINSTER ADDS TO HIS CRUELTY.

Miss Suffern Tells of Scaring Boy With a Lizard.

LITTLE ONE STOLE JAM.

Also Annoyed Her Dog and Broke a Lamp Chimney She Asserts.

MISS JENNIE SUFFERN, the fifty-year-old spinster of the town of Suffern, Rockland County, who is accused of exercising extreme cruelty toward eight-year-old Harry Barclay, of Paterson, N. J., frankly admitted yesterday that she had chastised the boy and subjected him to forms of punishment which his conscience, she says, detested.

**Miss Suffern's Version.**

These are the forms of punishment which Miss Suffern says she employed to correct little Harry's conduct:

**What She Did To Him:**

Locked him in a dark room.

Picked a switch across his arms and shoulders.

Kept him from his meals.

Made him clean the lamp and lamp chimneys.

Required him to bring his own plate, knife, fork and spoon to the table.

Threatened to force a slimy lizard down his throat.

Took him by the nape of the neck to "smoke" him, and wanted to order a charge of shot against him for taking a handful of citron from a press.

**She Accuses the Lad Of:**

Telling lies.

Robbing the trees of green fruit.

Indecent exposure.

Annoying "Sam," the dog.

Acting in a stubborn manner.

Carelessness to such a degree that he broke a lamp chimney.

Soiling a clean shirt waist.

Intentionally to study.

Answering questions purposely in a low tone, so that Miss Suffern was required to repeat her questions.

**What She Did For Him:**

Brought him to New York three times since last March.

Took him to church every Sunday and sent him to Sunday school.

Gave him lessons on the piano and organ.

Instructed him in German and painting.

Taught him to repeat the scriptures.

Rough and case.

Allowed him to eat at the same table with herself and father.

Bought him new velvet trousers with three pearl buttons on the sides, three white embroidered shirt for New Year's and a new pair of shoes.

For all this Miss Suffern received, she declares, \$11 from Harry's parents.

**The Lizard Incident.**

"This is the truth concerning the lizard incident," said Miss Suffern. "I caught Harry in the cellar stealing citrons, preserved. I saw him with my own eyes, but the incorrigible child lied to me and said that he didn't put it in the jar."

"I was determined to make him admit the theft, and I slapped him across the face. 'Now, will you tell the truth?' I said. 'That Rosie Terry, the girl, came down into the cellar. She urged Harry to own up, but he kept right on lying.'"

"Just then a lizard came crawling over my feet. The boy was always frightened of lizards, and I knew it. I picked up the reptile in one hand and ordered Harry with the other, 'Tell the truth,' I said, 'or I'll stick this lizard down your throat.'"

"The lizard came to the table and I pressed the lizard to his mouth and pretended that I wanted to stick it down his throat. But I would not do such a thing, would I, now?"

"No, Miss Suffern," answered Rosie meekly, "of course not."

**The Woman's Former Life.**

Eight years ago Miss Suffern, who is quite wealthy, quarreled with her parents, and for five years lived the life of a recluse, her only companion being a little dog.

Thirty years ago she took children to board and educate, and some of them are grown up men and women now living in Suffern. Her father is eighty years old. Miss Suffern does not associate with any of her neighbors.

Bishop, of the Paterson Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, came to New York yesterday and inquired into the case of Miss Suffern. He said he would make an investigation.

"I have no doubt as to the truth of the child's story. I examined him myself, and his body is fearfully emaciated. It is between the shoulder and elbow are scarcely larger in circumference than my thumb."

**LI LING GIVES HIS BABY A CHRISTIAN BURIAL.**

Its Sad Little White Playmates Bring Flowers—Chinamen Bow Reverently.

LI Ling's baby, five months of age, was taken to the Calvary Cemetery yesterday. It was white. Its mother is an Englishwoman. It was wrapped up in silks and laces like an infant. It had been christened by an Italian priest, who said to the baby's parents yesterday morning: "It is the baptism that makes the child so white and so happy."

The mother, ironing indefatigably, smiled with an air of pride. His workshop, in the basement of No. 191 Park row, was radiant because of the child. Little girls and boys of the neighborhood came to talk to it, to amuse it, and to roll its mother's carriage.

It fell ill, in the night of Sunday, of the Summer complaint that is implacable. Its mother, the girl and boys of the neighborhood—were all sad. They saw its little lifeless form in the wicker carriage in the middle of the house, and they were all sad.

They brought flowers and wax tapers. The father was dressed in black. Because the baby was a Christian. The father was a Chinese. The mother was a white woman. They were all sad.

Grave Chinamen, reverent and amazed, bowed to the father with silent, intense sympathy.

**ALGER WILL NOT HELP FREE LIBRARY.**

First Public Man to Refuse Southern Mayor's Request for the Gift of a Book.

Macon, Ga., July 25.—Following is the text of a letter received yesterday by Mayor Price from Secretary Alger:

"The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th and to express regret that he cannot comply with your request."

Mayor Price's request was the same that he has addressed to many other prominent men and which has received a ready affirmative response from them.

The Mayor is organizing a free circulating library and he has asked every politician of prominence in the country to subscribe at least one book. W. J. Bryan and others subscribed liberally and Secretary Alger is the first person to decline the invitation.

**Bryan River Damages.**

Port Chester, N. Y., July 25.—The city of New York has begun to pay the property owners along the Bronx River the compromise damages agreed upon. The matter has been held for fourteen years, since New York began to buy the Bronx River from the city of New York. The payments are to owners of land abutting on the river. The aggregate of the payments will be about \$50,000.

**D. L. & W. R. R. Re-Route Vans.** Through re-routed coaches and sleepers to Beantown, Minn. Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Ft. Wayne and Chicago. Low rates, fast time, elegant equipment.

**Car Hits Truck on the Bridge.**

On No. 125 of the Fulton street line, a car struck a truck on the road way on the bridge, one hundred feet west of the Brooklyn tower, at 6.20 last night. The wagon was driven by Henry Hoff, of No. 575 North end avenue. The horse was killed.

**Boy Says He Hit Mrs. Hirsch.**

Detectives Prunz and Kearns, of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station, yesterday arrested thirteen-year-old Herbert Miller, whom they charged with hitting with a stone Mrs. Verona Hirsch, at One Hundred and Nineteenth street and St. Nicholas avenue, on Monday. The boy in which he says he threw a stone, striking Mrs. Hirsch, Dr. Phillips, the family physician of Mrs. Hirsch, positively states that the woman was hit by a bullet from a Flobert rifle.

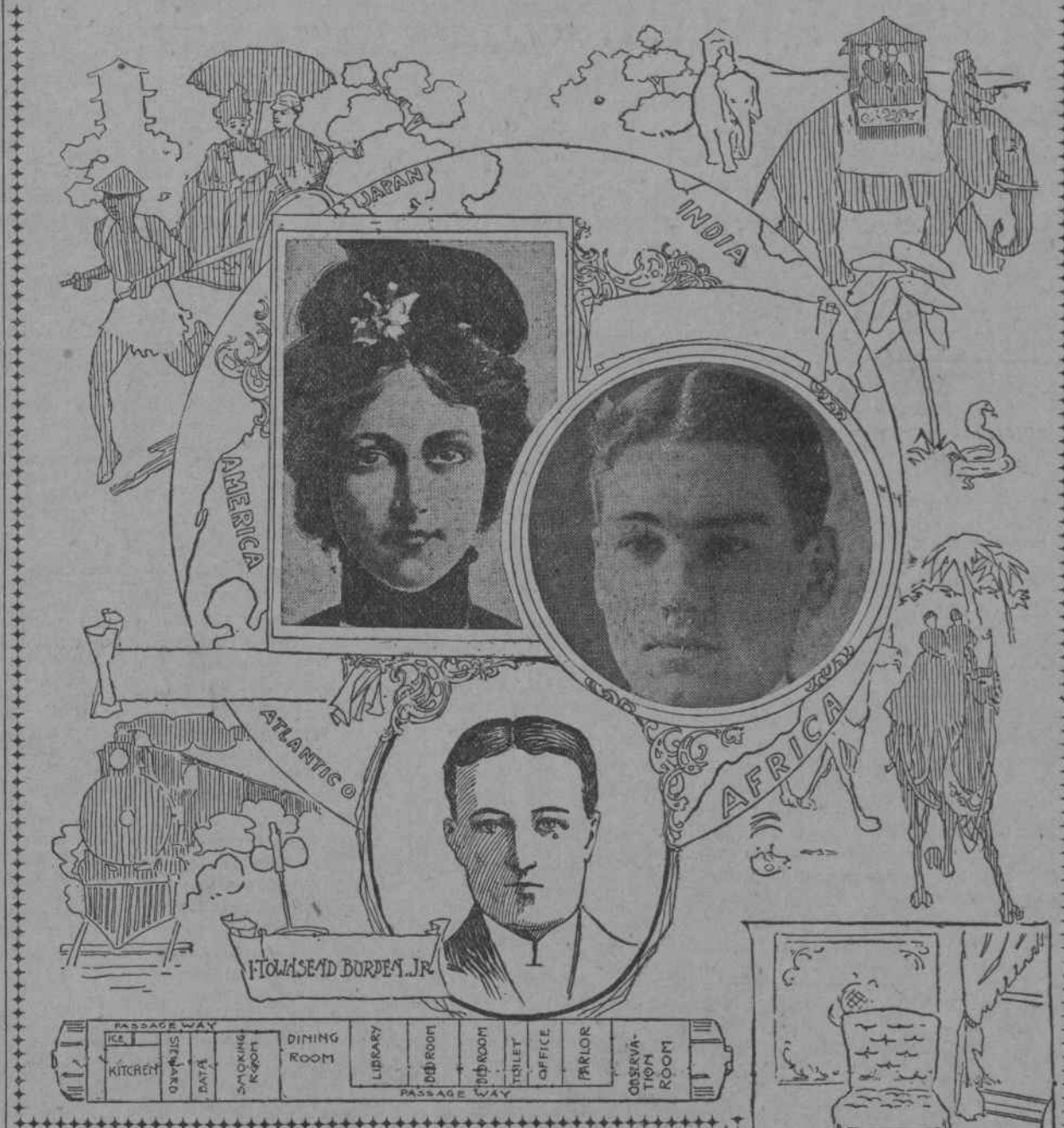
**Business Notices.**

MRS. WINDLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle. Beware of cheap imitations.

**Special Notices.**

NEGLECT YOUR HAIR AND YOU LOSE IT. Parker's Hair Balsam restores the growth and color. Hinders, the best cure for corns. 15c.

## WAS DEBILT AND CHASE BEGIN THEIR WORLD TOUR TO-DAY.



Visions of the Vanderbilt Tour. Young Alfred, with four companions, start to-day for the scenes pictured above.

At 7:30 P. M. They Will Leave in a Private Car for Montreal—Some Time in 1900 They Will Meet Their Relatives at the Paris Fair.

In a special car at half-past seven this evening Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and four friends will begin a trip around the world. Late yesterday afternoon the orders came by wire from Cornelius Vanderbilt in Newport to attach a private car to the Montreal express which leaves the Grand Central Station at 7:30 p. m.

Young Vanderbilt's companions will be Douglas Cochran, Will Whitehouse, Erney Isella and T. Townsend Burden, Jr. They are at present Mr. Vanderbilt's guests at Newport, where for the last month they have been planning for the journey.

Yesterday afternoon at The Breakers Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a luncheon in their honor and then they went on board Robert L. Gerry's yacht, *Electra*, which will bring them to New York.

By train Chamney M. Dewey left Newport last night for this city, in order to be present when the train leaves for Montreal. Young Whitehouse's parents live in England. But the fathers and mothers of all the other youths in the party are neighbors of the Vanderbilts at Newport. Their city houses in New York are closed. It is more than probable that some sisters and mothers of the departed millionaires will make a special visit to New York to wish them a bon voyage.

Miss Burden, Jr.'s sister, came to New York last night. In her honor the blinds of the Townsend house on Madison square were opened for the first time in several months. She has come to New York to say good-by to the first of her family to journey to Japan over the Canadian Pacific. Elaborate preparations have been made for their reception in Montreal by Sir William Van Horne, the president of the Canadian Pacific. They will be Sir William's guests.

There will be nothing in Canada too good for the Vanderbilts. From Vancouver they may go to Alaska and the Klondike. Young Vanderbilt is said to possess a strong desire to see what the gold looks like where it grows wild in the mountains before it is made into dollars.

After Japan will come India, where they will be received by the Viceroy and the American Viceroy with almost royal honors. Tiger hunts are already being arranged for the party. None of the party will see their fathers and mothers until 1900, an then they will be a reunion of the five families at the Paris Exposition.

## NEGRO TORTURED, IRISH HEELS AND SHOT AND HANGED. BUT BEAT THE "L."

Charles Mack, Identified Irish Fists Beat the Italian by Mrs. Ogletree, Who Had Their Colp Storage Jobs.

Bainbridge, Ga., July 25.—Charles Mack, the captain of the band of eight outlaws, two of whom committed the assault on Mrs. Ogletree at Saffold, Thursday afternoon last, was cut and shot to death last night on the same spot where Sammie, his confederate, met a like fate.

Mack was captured Sunday night by four men near Iron City, Ga., and in order to secure the reward which the Governor had offered for his safe apprehension, they last night secretly conveyed him to the home of Mrs. Ogletree, who positively identified Mack. The four guards, with the prisoner, then started toward Bainbridge by a circuitous route, but were overtaken by a mob which carried Mack back to Saffold and chained him to the same tree which had been used as a gallows for Sammie.

The members of the mob then tortured the helpless man in every manner conceivable. Knives were run into his flesh. Strips were cut from his chest and rudely torn away by eager hands and pocketed as souvenirs. His flesh was pricked with sharp points and his hands and feet were lacerated.

When the mob was tired of this the ropes were cut loose and the fainting negro was hauled up to the limb. As his body rose hundreds of bullets were sent into it. The clothing was then stripped from the body and torn into shreds to be used as trophies.

The bodies of two more negroes connected with the robbery and assault were found near a railroad embankment this morning. "Kid" Jim, another member of the band, is surrounded at Pinefork, Ala. He is defended by other negroes, but hundreds of whites are closing in on them and a bloody battle is certain.

The people here express thorough satisfaction with the treatment this morning. Rosaline Davis Saturday evening was captured yesterday, and after being identified by Mrs. Davis was tied to a tree and shot to death.

**EX-GOVERNOR BROWN WILL OPPOSE GOEBEL.**

Louisville, Ky., July 25.—The announcement is made that John Young Brown, former Governor of Kentucky, will accept the nomination for Governor in case it is offered to him by the convention to be held at Lexington August 2 by Democrats who are opposed to the ticket headed by William Goebel.

Governor Brown is quoted as saying: "I will accept the nomination with pleasure and make the fight of my life."

Over 600 employers advertise for Help in the Journal's "Want" Advt Columns every morning. Do you want to better yourself?

## EDMONTON ON RAIL IS A DEATH TRAP.

Dread Scurvy Attacks the Prospectors at Wind City.

FIFTY STRANDED THERE.

Canada Will Be Asked to Punish the Advertisers of the Trail.

Vancouver, B. C., July 25.—C. R. Maltby has arrived here from Dawson, after fifteen months on the Edmonton route. With about one hundred other prospectors he wintered at Wind City. When he left in January sixteen men were sick with scurvy. He heard in March that Dr. Mason, of Chicago, and W. Houchie, son of a Chicago banker, were dying and there were about fifty men stranded there, scurvy stricken and frozen. E. H. Harris, of Hamilton, had both feet frozen, and they were amputated at the ankles. The men were living on the skeletons of four dogs only.

The Indians reported several parties lost in the mountains. These men will probably never be heard of again.

Mr. Maltby urges that the Canadian Government take action against those who are responsible for advertising the Edmonton trail as a feasible route to Dawson, when it is nothing but a death trap.

San Francisco, July 25.—The steamer, *Bertha*, from St. Michael, Alaska, with thirty-seven passengers and about \$100,000 in gold.

Details of the loss of the *Bertha* expedition are told by passengers. Out of a party of seventeen people only six survived, and six of these were sick with scurvy. The gold was lost in a box of Cuticura Soap, and one box of Cuticura (ointment), and it has never been recovered.

ELLA CURZON, Epiphany, Ill.

## TETTERON HANDS

Troubled for years. Sore All Over. Could not use them. Spread over Arms, Neck, and Face. Smarted Like Fire. Physicians No Benefit. Tried CUTICURA. Immediate Relief. Permanent Cure.

I had been troubled with tetter for several years. At times my hands would be sore all over, so that I could not use them at all, and were so tender that clear water, even, smarted like fire, and it spread over my neck, face, and arms. I had been treated by physicians, but without benefit, when I began the CUTICURA remedies. I found relief before I had taken the first bottle. I used three or four bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and one box of CUTICURA (ointment), and it has never troubled me since.

MARCH 10, 1898. Epiphany, Ill.

## BLOOD POISON CURED

By Cuticura Resolvent

One of my children ran a rusty nail into his foot, which was most painful. His blood got out of order, and sores broke out on his hands and feet, and he was very ill. I used CUTICURA RESOLVENT and used one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, principally as a salve, and the child recovered.

Mrs. J. S. FUREN, Markham, Wis.

## CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Begin with the Blood and Ends with The Skin and Scalp.

That is to say, it purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMAN GENUS, and thus removes the cause while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, soothe the itching, burn, inflammation, soothe and heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disgusting humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sole Importers for the U. S. A., FETTER & CO., CORP., Boston, Mass. "How to Cure Every Humor," Free. Send for it. Hands and Hair by using CUTICURA SOAP.

## THE WALDORF SHOE

\$2.50

IN A SHOE YOU WANT FIRST, THE CORRECT SHAPE. WE HAVE IT. YOU WANT IT THE CORRECT COLOR. WE HAVE IT. YOU WANT IT TO WEAR WELL. WE HAVE IT.

YOU WANT TO PAY AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. HERE YOU DO IT FOR \$2.50. And will satisfy you as well as others at \$5.00.